

THE HERALD

THURSDAY, - JUNE 26, 1884

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PRINCIPLE INVOLVED.

It is a question how far an act, evil in itself, is mitigated by the character of the person guilty of the act. It is the most common thing in the world to see violations of law and good order forgiven because of the position or character of the individual by whom the violation is committed. There is little doubt the effect such condonements have on the public mind. If a man in position or power can do a thing which is admitted to be contrary to the operations of existing laws, or the requirements of society, and that man goes unpunished, there cannot be a shadow on which to base a quibble over the effect on the minds of less influential persons. The right of every man to do what may be done by another with impunity, so far as law is concerned, is admitted in all fair republics and by all broad-minded men; but when it comes down to a practice, one can often find the most influential, because of his influence going directly in the teeth of an active law so far as the masses are concerned, but a dead letter to him on account of his power. A good citizen is not one who conscientiously keeps out of the clutches of the law. He is a man who would be ashamed to commit any act calculated to weaken the respect of people generally for a law he claims it the duty of all to uphold. If it is right for one man to pay a license for carrying on a certain business, justice requires that every other person engaged in the same pursuit and enjoying the same privilege, should be similarly taxed. The fact that the person belongs to a club is of no earthly consequence in justice, though it may be in a legal view. Who pays the license? Who pays for the lights and trappings in saloons, for large police forces, pays the wages of the bartender, and the profits of the saloon owner? The man who drinks the liquor, without doubt. Should the fact that a man drinks his liquor in a certain place release him from license burdens, because permission to patronize the same saloon—for that's what it amounts to in plain English—is denied another, who consequently must contribute to the license? To reply affirmatively would be to write one's self down an ass. Nor does it make any difference that a man pays his bills at the end of each month, instead of by the drink; nor that he shares the profits of the saloon. To go into a saloon on Sunday and drink is a violation of a city ordinance, liable to punishment, but to belong to an organization and invite your friends in and get as full as a goose on Sunday in the club room, is no offense at all. There is something radically wrong. If one man should be exempt all should be, and the good citizen would scorn to enjoy a right and suffer another, who should have the same right, to be denied it. If license is wrong then no man should be assessed; if it is right, the man who will evade its operation by a technicality is not a good citizen, for he does that which is calculated to bring a just law into contempt, and while position, power and influence may shield him, he can hardly have that respect for himself which a faithful observance of honest forms is ever certain to beget.

At the meeting of Independent Republicans held at the residence of Publisher Harper, in New York, the other day, a letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was read, in which the eminent divine said: "Put me down one hundred times against Blaine, and every time in letters two feet long." The earnestness is very good, but Brother Beecher, when he changes his politics, should also understand that he must change his plan of operations. It may be Republican to vote one hundred times, but Democrats will not allow it on their side.

A FAIR SHOWING.

The Washington Post is one of the few newspapers of the country which can discuss the Hoar-Edmunds bill without prejudice, and is not afraid to speak of the measure as it deserves. Below we reproduce an editorial which appeared in the Post of the 20th, and which clearly and intelligently shows up the iniquity of the proposed law, and in a way that should have a beneficial effect upon Congress and the country:

The bill which has just passed the Senate for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, or, as it might better be entitled, an act for the extermination of the Mormon Church, is well calculated to effect that object, so far as it is capable of being effected by statute; but the experience of all ages and nations goes to show that while despotic power may crush out almost every form of liberty, and even scatter to the winds the political communities aspiring to be free, the liberty of religious thought is inexhaustible.

There has never been devised an instrument of such atrocious and diabolical capabilities as to obliterate a principle of faith once planted in a human soul; and we search the annals of history in vain to find the record of an established system of worship which persecution, in any of its violence and arbitrary shapes, has succeeded in blotting out of existence. Even where the temple has been destroyed the spirit and the incense survive.

So will it be with Mormonism. It may not endure forever, but it will only yield to wise, humane and Christian influences.

While the government of the United States in the exercise of its legitimate authority over the Territories may rightfully inhibit practices that are in conflict with its own laws or antagonistic to social order, it is much to be questioned whether the object in view can be accomplished by reducing the Mormon Church to vassalage and trampling personal rights in the dust, that elsewhere in the land are declared inalienable, and of which the violation is recognized as a just cause of revolution.

Under the extraordinary bill before us, rules of evidence that have been solemnly sworn to by the Legislature are ruthlessly set aside, the control of the elective franchise is taken wholly out of the hands of the Territorial Legislature, the right of suffrage to women that is freely exercised in Wyoming is here revoked, the Probate Court is divested of all jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons that rightful heirs under existing laws may be dispossessed of their inheritance, the act of incorporation of the Church of the Latter-day Saints is so annulled as to bring a purely religious establishment under the political management of trustees to be appointed by the President, and the charter of the Emigration Fund Company is not only abruptly voided, but its property under direction of process to be instituted by the Attorney General, sequestered to the United States.

True, it is provided that the assets of the company shall be returned over to the common school fund, but the act is none the less an act of high handed confiscation, in view of which the American people can well afford to suspend judgment as to the justice of the government of Utah in confiscating the estates of the Propaganda. If that is unjust, this is infamous.

It is not by such methods, characteristic more of a barbarian than an enlightened age, reflecting more the spirit of the fourteenth than the nineteenth century, that the Mormon Zion is to be brought to terms; and if it has come to this, that American statesmanship is incapable of solving a plain, economic problem, without renouncing the whole theory of the free institutions on which the government is based, and resorting to measures known only to the gloomy despotisms of the Old World, the result is in a fair way to confess itself an inglorious and humiliating failure.

It was predicted that the reduction of the letter postage rate from three to two cents would result in such a small falling off of the revenue of government as to be scarcely noticeable. The law has been in operation less than a year and the receipts from the sale of stamps amount to nearly as much as under the old three-cent rate. In 1883, the total receipts for three-cent postage amounted to \$42,632,743. In 1884 the receipts for two-cent stamps (partly estimated) amount to \$40,828,674. The increase in the sale of two-cent stamps amounted to 608,672,607. It is believed that next year the revenue from the sale of letter stamps will equal what it was last year.

There is a religious journal in Philadelphia which asserts that no prominent politician can be a Christian, and then goes on to discuss the question whether Democracy is compatible with Christianity, the conclusion arrived at being that a man cannot be a Democrat and a Christian at the same time. A southern editor is reminded by the article of the inscription on a tombstone in an old cemetery at Baton Rouge, La., which runs thus: "For the memory of David Martin, torn—; died—. His last words were: 'Thank God, I die a Christian and a Democrat.'"

A Boston editor, in an editorial article on semi-education, reaches the conclusion that honest ignorance or unpretentious dullness is much better than the self-deluding conceits of the parlor metaphysician or the painful introspections of the fashionable novelist. Such an outburst of common sense would hardly be expected from the city that boasts it is the modern Athens.

THE EDITOR of the New York World says: "I believe Cleveland will have the full New York delegation at Chicago; I think he will get the nomination; I believe if he gets it he will be elected." The editor of the Buffalo Courier says: "After all the apparent opposition to Cleveland two days ago, the result of the convention showed that Cleveland has three to one, as far as Flower is concerned, and is at present the most prominent candidate before the Chicago convention. He will have a large majority of the New York delegation there."

THE REPUBLICANS are replying to attacks upon Logan's use of the English language, by showing that Andrew Jackson was even worse than Black Jack in cruelty to the grammar, and yet Jackson managed not only to find his way to the hearts of his countrymen, but also knew how to govern. If Logan's ignorance of grammar were his only fault, that might be overlooked, but that is only one of them, and the smallest.

THE National Republican isn't in line with its party when it suggests with reference to the Hoar-Edmunds bill: "It is a very difficult matter to enforce a law in the face of a hostile public opinion." However, it is correct all the same.

WALKER OPERA HOUSE

John Maguire, Manager

JUNE 24, 25, 26 and 27.

ENGAGEMENT POSITIVELY LIMITED TO FOUR NIGHTS.

Manager Maguire begs to announce the appearance of the Latest and Most Notable Success from the

NEW YORK

Madison Square Theatre

THE RAJAH!

Infinitely Bright, Merry, and Charmingly Unique. A Delightful Combination of Humor, a Few Tears, and Brilliant Scenic Display. 150 consecutive Representations at the Madison Square Theatre. Most Successful Play of the Epoch.

Original Madison Square Company!

Famous Madison Square Play!

Novel Madison Square Scenery!

Marvelous Stage Mechanism!

Wonderful Realistic Glass Scenery!

A Stream of Real Geyser, Sparkling, Running Water!

The Sale of Seats will begin at the box office Saturday morning, June 28th.

The advisability of securing seats early is respectfully suggested.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

THREE NIGHTS, commencing

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25TH.

GALLAGHER, GILMER & GARDNER'S

Grand Romantic Spectacular Extravaganza, in 3 Acts and 22

Scenes, entitled, THE

Devil's Auction

OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH.

Under the management of CHARLES H. YALE. Produced at an actual cost of \$20,000.

Its stupendous exhibition of Scenic Effects, Modern Stage Improvements, Adjuncts, Mechanism, etc., rival all former efforts.

Twenty-four New and Gorgeous Sets of Scenery by the Eminent artist, Harry Merry. Three

Hundred New and Beautiful Costumes, including the Peacock Ballet, by the world-renowned Costumers, Godchaux & Co., Paris.

An unrivaled Dramatic Cast of 75 People—M'LE ROSA & M'LE A. KALLA, Premiere Dancers—

Assoluto from the Eden Theatre, Paris; M'LE MARIE BRAMBILLA, the captivating

Italian Premiere, from Milan, Italy, supported by the Grand English Ballet, imported expressly for the production from the Alhambra Theatre, London.

Box Plan open Saturday at 10 a.m.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

HOLIDAY

EXCURSION!

Over the Utah Central Railway.

TO OGDEN.

The Train will leave the U. C. Depot at 7:30 a.m. on

JULY 4TH

Accompanied by the

SIXTH WARD SILVER BAND.

CELEBRATION!

Under the auspices of the Ogden Fire Brigade

AT THE NEW LESTER PARK,

Conveniently located near the Centre of Ogden City, two blocks east of Z. C. M. I. Main Street.

Large Pavilions, Good grounds!

Music, Dancing, Games, Etc.

BIG RACES at the DRIVING PARK

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, \$1.50.

Tickets for sale at C. R. Savage's, D. O. Calder, D. J. Coakley, J. H. Barry & Co., H. Pembroke's, Cheshire & Baxter's and Utah Central Railway office. Good to return on any train until Sunday Eve., July 6.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's

Vitalizer. It never fails to cure.

Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. (2)

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure

CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST: Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of ammonia.

THE MOST PERFECTLY MADE.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM

BAKING POWDER

DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

Bakers of

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that at a session of the County Court of Juab County, Utah Territory, held on

Monday, the 24th day of June, A.D. 1884,

said Court appointed Monday the 30th

day of June, 1884, at the Court Room of said Court in the Town of Nephi in said

County at 9 o'clock, standard time, in the forenoon of said day, the time and

place for the Board of Equalization to convene and determine all complaints

made in regard to the assessed value of any property assessed in said County for

County, Territorial and School Taxes for the year 1884.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal the seal

[SEAL] of said Court at my office in

Nephi, in said County, this 22

day of June, A.D. 1884.

WM. A. C. BRYAN,

Clerk of the County Court, Juab

County, Utah. 36

NOTICE.

To Mrs. Isabelle B. Erickson, John B.

Erickson, William B. Erickson, your heirs and assigns. You are notified that

the undersigned as co-owner with you

in the SCOTIA MINE in the West Tintic

District, Juab County, Utah Territory, has

done the work and made the improvements

required by law to represent said claim for the year 1883, amounting

to \$61.80, and if you fail to pay and continue

your portion of such expenditure within ninety days after the first

publication hereof, your interests in said

mining claim will be forfeited and become

my property (First publication April 28th, 1884)

NEAL McMillan.

Mrs. M. G. LAPHAM,

CLOAKS AND SUITS

42 First South Street W.,

SALT LAKE, UTAH

(Established 1867).

Sole Agent for McCall's Bazar Patterns

Catalogue and Queen iron on application.

The Bazar Dressmaker, with over 700 illustrations, 20c. by mail.

DR. WARNER'S CORALINE CORSETS.

Hoops, Bustles, Satteen and Felt Skirts, etc.

Orders by Mail Specially Attended to.

Address

MRS. M. G. LAPHAM,

Salt Lake, Utah.

TAX NOTICE.

COMPLAINTS IN REGARD TO THE

assessed value of any property, or applications

for abatement or remission of Taxes for the current year, must be made to the

Board of Equalization, at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, between Tuesday

the 1st day of July, and Thursday, the 10th

day of July, 1884, both days inclusive, between

the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. or be forever barred according to the provisions of

the law.

By order of the County Court,

JOHN C. CUTLER, County Clerk.

Salt Lake City, June 24, 1884. 364

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Silas Richards, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE

undersigned, administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Silas Richards,

deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to

submit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication

of this notice, to the said administrator with the will annexed, at the office of Rockwell

Cumming, Herndon new building, corner West Temple and First South Streets, Salt

Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

MARION H. BRADY,

Administrator, with the will annexed, of the

estate of Silas Richards, deceased.

Dated at Salt Lake City, June 19, 1884. 311

THE HERALD

BALL TICKETS, PROGRAMMES.

INVITATIONS

THE MOST ELEGANT VARIETY

COME AND SEE THEM.

Z. C. M. I.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 13th, 1884.

H. S. Eldredge, Esq., Supt. Z. C. M. I.:

DEAR SIR,—I am the owner of a Miller Wrought Iron Range No. 18, with elevated oven shelf, which I purchased from you and consider it just capital. I believe it consumes less fuel than the ordinary No. 7 Stove; it is roomy, and large enough for a family of thirty persons; it bakes well and has the best attachments for hot water I ever saw, requiring no extra fuel to keep forty gallons at boiling heat, it takes up but little room, is plain, and consequently easily kept clean, in fact it is like a gem and comfortable.

When in Cincinnati in January last, I learned from one of Mr. Miller's salesmen they had just taken in exchange for a larger one the first Range they ever made, which, after being in constant use for over sixteen years, was apparently as good as new.

I only know of three defects with it—it has to be set in place, it has to be cleaned occasionally, and you have to buy Coal or Wood for it. If you can obviate these inconveniences, do so, if you cannot, then buy a Miller, and you will always find your wife happy and your food well cooked.

Yours truly,

E. H. PARSONS,

347 Second South Street E.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 10th, 1884.

Z. C. M. I.:

GENTLEMEN.—The Miller Wrought Iron Range I purchased from you gives the greatest satisfaction as regards its Baking and Cooking qualities, and also its Water Heating Apparatus. I do not believe its equal can be found, and as an economizer of fuel I can cheerfully recommend it.

Yours very truly,

JOHN H. GROESBECK.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 20th, 1884.

Z. C. M. I.:

GENTS.—The Miller Wrought Iron Range I purchased from you nine years ago, is still in use and giving entire satisfaction. I would not sell it at any reasonable price if I could not get another of the same kind. I would recommend all wishing to get a first-class Range, to buy the Miller.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM NAYLOR,

Thirteenth Ward, Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 20th, 1884.

Z. C. M. I.:

GENTLEMEN.—I cheerfully recommend the Miller Wrought Iron Range as by far the best Cooking Range that we have ever used, our experience embracing several kinds. As an Economizer of Fuel it is a perfectly perfect, and as a Boiler Attachment Heater, I know of none so good. Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN HAMPTON,

Twelfth Ward, Salt Lake City.

GENTLEMEN.—I take great pleasure in endorsing Mr. Hampton's testimonial, from a grateful experience during the past year.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. T. ODELL,

Twelfth Ward, Salt Lake City, of Grant, Odell & Co.

Z. C. M. I.

P. W. MADSEN. M. E. CUMMINGS. J. R. WINDER.

P. W. MADSEN & Co., General Agents, 68 MAIN ST.

EARLY BREAKFAST STOVES combine more important new

useful improvements than any other line of Stoves on the continent.

Great aim has been economy, durability and convenience, together with

cleanliness, perfect working and superior baking qualities. They are

models of beauty. We guarantee them. Also keep a full line of the

celebrated Fischer Wrought Iron Ranges, for hotel and family use.

all line of Tin and Granite Ware, and Stove Trimmings. Tinning in

its branches by efficient workmen. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

P. W. MADSEN & Co., General Agents, 68 MAIN ST.

SPRING CARRIAGES

SPRING WAGONS.

We are selling FINE BUGGIES at the CUT RATE,

FOR THIRTY DAYS, and at Prices ranging at \$100,

\$125, \$175, \$200, \$250, \$300 and \$350, at

STUDEBAKER BRANCH.

SALT LAKE CITY.